NEWS FROM GEN. BUELL'S ARMY.

ADVANCE INTO KENTUCKY.

Our Army After Bragg and Kirby Smith.

Smart Prospect of a Grand Battle.

Gueritlas Canturo Herald Despatches.

THE REBEL ARMY IN KENTUCKY.

OFFICERS. 20.0 ke.,

OUR EXPEDITIONARY CO RESPONDENCE.

TEN MILES NORTH OF NASH HARR, Sept. 8, 1802. Our Troops Moving Northward-Garra' Romesu in th Advance-Spirit of Our Troops-Survey and Speculanished Refugees from Alabama, de., ec.

I left Nashville last night at midnight accompanying this army on its rapid advance into Kontucky. General Rosseau, whom I accompany, took the field at tweive o'clock last night, and with his di. ision crossed the Cum-berland river and marched northward. The troops crossed on the splendid braige rebuilt by the railroad company, the trains and wagons crossing by the same means The troops moved with great spirit. The whole army had become demoralized and dispicited by the long mac. tion forced upon them, and this movement has infused into them a new spirit. They march with vigor, and though often suffering for water, their endurance and spirit is wonderful. Inaction on the part of a general of olunteers, I am convincet, is a crime. A retrograde

movement is better than none.

All the day before our departure the city of Nashville had been strangely excited over the apparent evacuation. Your reporter stationed at Nashville and your present correspondent employed the Subbath in perambulating the city, studying the scene, and hunting northward bound travellers by whom to send letters. Hundreds of Union men from the adjoining countles and from Alabama and the Battle creek region were on the streets, making the most carnest inquiries as to the intentions of Gene al Buell in regard to Nashville. Rumors. the most nonsensical and comical, were after, and eager. By caught up by the excited Unionists Cotton speculators were plenty, and as much excited as the Unionists. Rumors as conflicting as those of Wall street affected from Alabama were offering cotton in the possession of the authorities and in use on the fortifications at No. 10; but in secesh circles the greatest excitoment prevailed Up to the hour of our depa ture the rebel sympathizers ere exulting over the apparent evacuation. The houses of the rebels were illuminated, the windows and doors thrown open, and the gas jets lighted, until the whole city appeared illuminated. At windows, on door sills, men ding the streets, were rebel women and girls, decked in gardy colors, wearing red, white and red ons, and fairly clothed in rebel flags. In several places-private houses-I heard "Dixio" and "God Save Our Sunny South," sung by chornses of voices, Sanday as it was. I presume the version of "Dixie" used on this occasion was a religious one. Weary with the day and night observations of the city, I was glad when my horse tepped on the northern shore of the river and galloped through Edgefield, dunly seen through the cloud of dust by the pair light of a full moon.

The march was resumed at daylight this morning, and a halt has been made at this point. It appears that Gen Wood has marched ahead of General Resseau, and Wood has taken the Gallatin road. General Russeau has telegraphed to Nashville and received orders to go via Tyred Springs and Franklin to Bowling Green. The march will be resumed in a few moments. Quite a concourse of Union refugees accompany the division. Judge George W. Lane, of Alabams, with his family, are among the most dis tinguished. They accompany General Rosseau in ambu-lances, and are on their way to Washington.

ADVANCE OF GENERAL BURLL'S CORPS. } The March from Edgefield Junction Brag 's Army on the Move-Storement of a Relet Rejugee, dec.

camp again, after a long, weary march from Edge Beld Junction. The march has been one of very little in terest in itself, but I met on the road and bad a long con versation with a gentleman who has just come from Bragg's army and has important information concerning sent you from other sources; but this, I am led to believe, has been captured. I therefore give you his whole state ment as I have received it, premising that his story has by the testimony of others.

and I suspect him to be in the secret service of the go vernment. He is a young intelligent man, of athletic frame, and a clear, steady eye. He left Checksville, fittle town in the valley of the Sequatchy river, and went to Dunian, further north, on the 26th of August. He has moved, he says, because he had understood that Bragg was moving by the Anderson road west towards Battle away from the vicinity of the probable field. left the town and west into the mountains. mosted himself in the woods not far from town, hid in the nee and waited, in the hope that Bragg would pass inlantry, who were engaged in the rear in gathering up

He was enabled from his position to see Brage's entire army pass by. The advance of the army was a regiment J. Hardee, who commands a corps of Bragg's army. At this time, however, he had no infantry with him; but in mands a corps of Bragg's army. At the roar of the cavalry corps came six batteries of field artillery and four heavy guns—forty two pounders, my informant thinks. These batteries moved slowly up the valley, and some distance in the rear came the infantry.

Gen Buckner led the advance of the in antry. commands simply a division of the army-probably five shousand men, Ledbetter and one other brigade commander being under him. Divisions under Major Genera Cheatham, Brig. Gens. Hilliard, Slaughter, Anderson and The ranks appeared to my informanat to be far from full; but the stragglers were very nume gous, and he thinks that the regiments were nearly full of knapsacks or blankets. They were all well armed. They de anded on the country for supplies, and had but three wagons to a regiment-bardly sufficient to forage with.

Generals Buckuer, Hilliard, Cheatham and others move at the head of their columns, with small escorts and full staffs. My informant noticed, as a noteworthy fact, that on the staff of those generals be saw but few young men They were in every case men of middle age, and had the appearance of men of experience. Gen. Bragg travelled with a small escort and but few staff officers. The whole expedition seemed to be planned on an economical scale

the rear guard of stragglers were somering the pountry in every direction, and my informant did not escape their scrutiny. They approached him, and he feigned sleep. They aroused him and compelled him to go along with them. He was marched to Pikeville and

He gives the following as the erganization of Bragg's

'to this army is to be added another corns: that under Kirby Smith, in Kentucky, and a detached brigade under General Maxcey in Southern Middle Tennessee. My in formant estimates the full force of this army to be thirty thousand infantry, with five thousand cavalry and

I understand from other sources to-night that Bragg

has entered Keptucky as Albany and is rapidly moving march to-morrow will be at an accelerated pace.

ADVANCE OF GENERAL BOTTL'S CORNS, FRANKLIN, by a feet. 10, 1852.

The Endrance Into Kentuck — An Imprompte Calibration of the Exert—Can tor by Cartifact, de.

General Rossews reached this point last night and resumed the march to beginn from the control of the of the Bend-Can'to by Gut hist soint last afaht and resumed the march to Boving Green this morning. His was the list division of Beell's army to enter the State. of Kentucky. The General, Cot. Lew. Harris, of the Ninth brigade, and your correspondent, celebrated the entrance into Kentucky by descending into a natural well, near the State line, and disposing of a bottle of reach and honey, drinking to "Kirby Smith and Braston Bragg-may they never get out of Kentucky." A toast drank heartily, and with unmodified out is and improca-

a understand that this army it moving in two columns. and by two roads, into Kentucky. General Roassons has the advance on the Franklin road to Bowling Green, and is followed by Generals Crittenden and Ammen. General Wood has the relvance on the Gallatic read to Glasgow, Ky., and is followed by McCook and schoopff. Glasgew will be the point of concentration, and there the shock must come, if Bragg does not shy off. I refer you to my letter from Tyree Sortings of yesterday for the latest information from Bragg. Events of importance must soon transpire. A great battle in Kentucky must 300n cusue, and if General Bragg or Smith get out of the State I shall be much disappointed in General Proll. But I do not, at this time, believo either on withstand the shock with Buoll's army

or escape from the meshes laid Major Harding, of the Nimb Lapols Clantry, and Lieutenant Clifton Wnarton, or General Paell's staff were captured near this place last night by guerilias. They were travelling in a hack and had been compelled to force their driver to continue the journey, the driver having become frightened at the movement of troops along the road. While quietly pursuing their way, the Major observed ten or twolve men ride out of the wood and approach the coach. They halted it, and inquired of the driver who was inside. The driver had the good sense to say he did not know. The officers within were in citizens suits. Major Harding put his bead out and

"What will you have, gentlemen ?" "Who are you?" asked the leader of the guorillas.

" Citizens." "Where are you going?"

"Have you any arms" "None," said the Major.

"But we've got some whiskey," sa. Lieutenant Whar-ton, producing a flask. "Take a drink."

The guerillas gathered around and were about to par take, but concluded not to do so. They then permitted the coach to pass on. Had they searched they would have found arms, uniforms and important documents. The guerillas also informed these gentlemen that they had stopped the coach the night before and secured several officers and many valuable documents. Among the letters they mentioned as having found the night before were several to the HERALD. One of these they stated was an important prize, and said that it should be printed in the." own paper and a copy furnished the Henaud from Hartsville. I am led to think that several of my letters have failed in the same way and falien into the hands of th

> Our Louisville Correspondence Louisville, Sept. 12, 1862.

Kirby Smith's Fatal Indecision-Louisville and Cincinna Both Safe-Bragg's Movements-How the Rebels Live-Smith's Movements-His Opinion of This City, &c. THE KENTUCKY SITUATION.

Kirby Smith has been dallying between Louisville and Incinnati as the fabled ass did between two stacks of hay, undecided which to take, until he can no longer take either. But Cincinnati and Louisville are not specimens of manimate nature, for they have been unusually excu ted at the prospect of being eaten by this ass, Smith; and I do not know but that each hoped the rebel animal would devote his attention to the other. In fact, the newspapers of the two cities have continually dis paraged their own force and insisted on reinforce ments. The Journal, as a strange argument to induce Smith to devote his time to Cincindation informs him that Cincinnati has been withdrawing troops from this city for days past. The fright of the citizens here is comical in the extreme, and the ex-citement, which was at its height a few days since, but which has somewhat subsided, is still amusing. I have nst arrived here from Nashville, and am not as fully acuninted with the situation as I hope to be in a day or two. But I am sufficiently acquainted with movement not generally known to warrant me in saying that Louis' wile and Cincinnati are both safe, and that when Kirby Smith and Bragg strike it will not be in the direction of and Gap; and I am sufficiently acquainted with move ments not generally known to confirm me in the beli ing southward from Kentucky, and not succeeding.

Smith and Bragg, are of great interest. It is very eviden about Lebanon, Kentucky, and that it is their intention t march on Louisville. Kirby Smith, it will be remember unction he will fall in side by side with Hardee and Polk who also command corps of the same army. I have be fore sent you a full statement of Bragg's movements. My informant has communicated his information to the Journal of this city, in which it appears that he has later information of Bragg's movement than I have sent you. He states that Bragg crossed the Glasgow, and towards Green river bridge at Mumforville. There is a report prevalent here to-day that he that this is not so. I have the authority of my own personal observation in asserting that he could not have reached Glusgow without a fight, for a heavy force of our

troops are there.

Bragg will not reach Munfordville. I am satisfied, from all I can learn at the different headquarters in this city that he is already deflecting from that movement, and Glasgow and about Columbia he cannot long stay, for the country is too poer to subsist them, and another army There is little doubt entertained that he is already push ing forward towards Lebanon.

Subsisting off the country is an act in which, from all accounts, Bragg and his army are highly versed. It is stated by farmers who have reached our lines that he takes everything of value on which he can lay his hands over by Bragg, looked for all the world like the illustra tions of storm-desolated prairie farms of the West-Fences no longer remained standing, and his green corn disappeared into voracious wagens and throats. Hu borses, he says, were taken, and the only wagon he had apidated concern. After the rebels had passed he made his way to Bowling Green, and came here with other im

portant infermation.

KIRSY SMITH'S MOVEMENTA. I think but little doubt exists that Smith is making a feint towards Cincinnati. A large portion of his forces are certainly moving towards Lebanon. I understand that Mrs. Micklafe, wife of the Secretary of State, reached this city yesterday with the information that arge force of the rebels of Smith had moved south o Lexington and encamped over night at a pond near the city, moving in the morning towards Lebanon. She estimated the force at seven or eight thousand. It is proba-ble that these were the two brigades now reported to be at Lebanon, and which is thought by some to be the advance of Gen. Bragg. The massing of such a force as we have at Cincinnati is more than likely to deter Smith from any attack on that city. Besites certain and oveleped movements on Buell's part has made a junction with Bragg very desirable on the part of the rebels; and again the situation here promises fruits that do not hang so low and so temptingly at Cincinnati.

WHAT KIRBY SMITH BAYS OF LOUISVILLE. A paroled officer who was in the Richmond fight in forms me that he had an interview with Kirby Smith Smith told him that he knew everything which was going on in Lensvole, and knew the entire force in the cly. He said that the thousands Caking the Grany fore road to from tille, and thence of friends of the revel cause in Louisville daily furnished

north. My informant managed to be left bob' of at Pike- him with information of the minutest movements and of ville, and made his way to McMinnville. He reached that the actual number of men in the regiments. He stated point on the 24 last., and our army exacultes the next the he had the full organization of the army and the day. fullest derelption of the arms and principal officers of the army. He said that he knew this army to be admirably armed but very green, and that we had no north. Fours are entertained that he may reach Bearing two months old. He said moreover that he Green or Green river before we do. I ame loan that the knew every approach to the city and all its defences, and in conclusion remarked that he could take the city, and intended to have it. There is hir'e doubt that he is well informed by the rebels of this city; but it is not so certain that he will have the

It is stated by another person who has arrived here that in Lexington Abb. Baford, in one day, recruited 2,106 men for his revel brigata. This is hardly credible, unless we suppose that the recruits were impressed, a rot improbable thing. You have probably seen this Buford's proclamation. which is as gross an imposition as himself. Your cor respondent got into trouble a year ago by saying in your columns that this Buford, having failed to get a United States commission, was seeking for a rebei commission. Buford and his friends in this city demanded a correct tion; but the fact was so fully established that they did not push the matter any further, but at a later date prevalled on the writer to delay his intention to-place the facts in the hands of the military authorities. No one regrote this now more than I do. But the traiter will yet

meet with his desserts.

It is positively stated that but four hundred and seventy persons in this city have enrolled themselves under the militia law of the State. A thousand men could be raised here for the robel army as rapidly as they were reported

o have been raised in Lexington. Gabriel Munday, a brother of Colonel Mark Munday Twenty-third Kentucky infantry, was shot by a watch man on the street yesterday. A mob attempted to hang

the watchman, but quiet has been restored.

Colonel W. E. Woodruff, late of the Second Kentucky, now Colonel of the Twenty eighth Kentucky, has been placed in command of a brigade now quartered on Codar Hill, and forming a part of this army.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF KERTUCKY, LOUISVILLE, Sept. 11, 1862.

GENERAL URDER—NO. 6.

Captain Walworth Jonkins, of the Quartermaster's Department, and late of the First United States Artillery, is appointed inspector General of this army. By order of Major General of the States Artillery. J. Edward States, A. A. G. and Chief of Staff.

Musical and Theatrical.

We are to have a commencement of opera in the fort-night's season announced by Mr. Nixon. Beyond that we know nothing positive in regard to the musical prospects of the winter. Uliman has not returned from Europe, though expected last week, and we cannot say what influence the gloomy political news of the last few steamers will have upon his plans. The fact that Pennsylvania is threatened with invasion alters considerably though sanguine himself, it is not unlikely that the artists whom he has engaged may take such a view of the condition of things here as not to be willing to trust themselves within reach of the rebels. Philadelphia menaced, the conclusion in Enguand will be that New York itself is not safe. It is hardly to be expected that with such an impression the foreign artists under contract will be desirous of fulfilling their engagements, if they can at all back out of them.

In the meanwhile it is gratifying to find that we are not entirely poverty stricken in the way of operatic talent, and that there is one manager who does not hesitate to "face the music." Mr. Nixon has, we think nade a most fortunate hit in securing the services of Miss Carlotta Patti. A number of circumstances combine to ronder her a paying card even in times like those. The merits as a vocalist, and the curiosity excited by the mechanical contrivance by which she is enabled to sur mount her unfortunate lameness, and to tread the operatic boards for the first time, all contribute to render her debut one of the most interesting that has taken place for some years. We have no doubt that she will

fully justify the anticipations formed of her success. This evening the German opera troupe opens at Wallack's old theatre, under the direction of Carl Anschutz.
Performances will be given three times a week, and on the off nights a German dramatic company will occupy the house. For "Martha" to-night the cast will be Madames Rotter and Zimmerman, and Herrs Letti, Wein lich, Mehringer and Graff.

Mr. Wallack opens his house for the winter season on Thursday next, the 18th. Among the improvements effected during the recess is the addition of a magnifi cent new act drop. It is not as yet fixed on what cent new ast drop. It is not as yet have on want night Miss Laura Keene will throw open her doors to the public. The following are the principal artists compos-ing her company:—Mrs. Blake, Miss Ada Clifton, Miss Ione Burke, Miss Dolce (from London), and Messrs. Blake, Stuart, Robson, Lennox, Raymond, Peters, Daly and Charles Walcott, Jr.

a part which will test her powers as a tragic actress of Lady Macbeth. We have an idea, derived from the breadth and vigor of her other impersonations, that she will make an impression in it. The Ravel troupe closed up their engagement at Niblo's

on Saturday, after a most profitable season. This evenweek, Mr. Hackett performing on the off nights. An excellent company has been engaged to support them. At the Cremorne Gardens this evening Senorita Cubar

celebrated pantomime character of "The French Spy."

There will be a strong concert bill, as usual.

The alterations and embellishments at Irving Hall have just been completed, and it will be opened on Thursday next with a grand concert, under the direction of Mr. Theodore Thomas. The interior, as renovated, remind-one a good deal of Tripler Hall, with this difference, tha scription. On entering, the eye is attracted by a palatial vestibute painted on the west end of the building, the effect produced by the foreground being in deep shadow and the distance in brilliant sunlight. The ceiling is and the distance in british sublight. The ceiling is divided into compartments and a rich border, the two larger compartments centaining the figures of Poe-try and Music, and the four smaller ones medallions of Mozart, Rossini, Shakspere and Irving, the whole being connected by groups of ancient musical instruments. The cornice supporting the ceiling is in imitation of Italian marble. The side walls are divided into large circular paneis, palaced to imitation of blue satin, with heavy gold mouldings. The prevailing tints are exceedingly agreeable, being composed of buff, gray, blue and gold. Nothing can be better than the general effect. The opening concert offers several features that cannot fail to give it great sola!. There will be produced at it, for the first time in this country, the symphony in D major of Carl Emanuel Bach, and the grand Inauguration March, in form of an overture, written by Auber for the opening of the great Exhibition of 1862. The music Mr. Thomas with such success last season, will also b

Charles Tirrell, is now on exhibition at the Hope Chapel It is clearly and forcibly painted, and has all the inherent

evidences of accuracy.

The Brindisi walts, performed for the first time at Cremorne Gardens on Thursday last, is one of the morcedus of an Album which is about to be published by Signor Muzio, and presented to his pupils. This popular master intends to devote more of time than usual to teaching

during the coming winter.

Monsieur Jules Martin, Fanny Elisler's well known nastre de balle', has come to this city to establish himse', a professor of dancing. M. Martin is an artist of high

among us.

Mr. G. L. Fox makes his restrict at the Old Bowery tonight, the injunction obtained against him by Mr. Lingard
having been removed. He will play the part of Gobbo
Doloroso in the new sensational drama of "Angelo," and
that of Noddy in his own comic pantomime of "The

Miss Adah leanes Menken commences an engagement at the New Bowery to-night, in the character of "The Warrier Shepherd." Warrier Shepherd."

There is no change in the performances at Barnum's
this week, the new drama, "Claude Marcel," continuis

There is no change in the periodiances at barriam's this week, the new drama, "Claude Marcel," continuing to draw overflowing houses.

The Minstrels—Wood's, Bryanta' and Christy's—have been profiting by the closing of the theatres. At all of them the receipts during the week have been large. The Stadt theatre opened for the season on Saturday night. Several additions have been made to the company from Germany, which promise to add much to its effi-

There are two theatres in foll blast in Washington—Ford's Athenaum and Grover's National. They have thus far had good houses, although, From the strict descripting that has been imagurated, there is not such a proponderance of military as usual.

SHIPPING NEWS

Hovemonts of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Leaves Data
Lacry good Sept S No.
9 k Southampton Sept S No. The imports for the week ending yesterday were again heavy, being largely in excess of those of the corresponding week last year, though less than those of last week. Adding the exports of treasure to those of merchandise and produce, however, we note an excess of exports over imports of nearly half a million dollars. The accounts for the year to date show an excess of aggregate exports over total imports of about twelve million dollars. It must never be forgotten, however, that these returns take no cognizance of the movements of securities. We received this year several millions worth of American securities from Europe, and though latterly a few bonds and a few small parcels of stock have gone out, there is still a heavy balance against us on this account, per-

Port of New York, September 14, 1862. ARRIVED.

Steamship Bricason (U S transport), Lowber, Port Royal, 3 days, with pass arers, to D D Transkins.

Ship J S Parsons, Ellis, Liverpool, 44 days, with more and 134 passengers, to C H Parsons.

Saip Liberty, Patterson, Liverpool, 34 days, with con', to J & N Smith & Co. And 18, int 59 22, ion 12 36, fell in with Br bark Georgianna, of Cores, waterlog ged and abandoned; sent the second officer on board; the Br ship Royal Family and Br bark Young Nova Scotial being 1, they supplied her with men, and they would try and set her futo some port (sinearized at Queenstown); Sept 7, lat 45, ion 59 20, spoke sing Manchester, from Liverpool for New York.

Ship Namaroneck, Cushing, Liverpool, Aug 11, with mose and passengers, to Tapscott & Co. In anchored in the lower law. Ship B S Kimball (of Rockland), Hosmer, Liverpool, 34 coal, to master. turion, Zerega, Liverpool, Aug 9, with mose, to o Centurion, Zerega, 2000.

2. Act Co.

2. John Bright, Dewar, Liverpool, Aug 12, with mose

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9. John Bright, Dewar, Liverpool, Aug 12, wit h. Ontario, Hosmer, Liverpool, 35 days, with coal, to ll. Miniara & Co. Byrandium, Robinson, London and Deal, Aug 3, with o Thos Dunham. Is ancho-ed in the lower Lay. Arctic, Zerega, & sancho-ed in the lower Lay. is anchored in the lower bay, in mase, to herega & ip Daniel Webster, Spencer, London and Isle of Wight, ya, with more and 7s passengers, to E E M yan. 2d lat 55 05, 1on 55, spendiged a large salip bound E, show-tos 3 54, 3d disty pendant. p President Fillmore, Nelson, London, 35 days, in balto Thomas Dunham. Ship President Fillmore, Nelson, London, 35 days, in balbast, to Thomas Dumlan, ed. Ship St. Louis, Burker, ed. Ship St. Louis, Berry, Glascow and Gre-nork, Aug 13, with mise, to Wan & Alfred Nelson, 8-Spit 5, 1st 42 50, ion 55 12, spoke-brig Waredale, bence for Queenstown.

Ship Bavarin, Waring Havre, Aug 15, with mdee and 94 passengers, to Wm Wintlock, Jr. Aug 9, lat 42 50, lon 6723, spoke ship Empire State, from Liverpool for New York; 13th itself, off Nantucket South Shoal, spoke ship Harrss eket, from Louis, for Nantucket South Shoal, spoke ship Harrss eket, from Louis Garage Car New York.

com Loadon for New York.

Ship Enterprise, McLean, Havre, 35 days, with midse and
59 passengers, to Boyd & Hincken.

Ship Carl (Beren), Otten, Bremen, 36 days, with midse and
57 passengers, to Reger Bros. 10th inst, lat 43, lon 63, saw
steamer, beak rigged, bound E.

Ship Harry of the West, Cotton, Valentia, Aug 6, passed
ibraiter 12th, in balist, to Caivin Adams.

Ship Undausted (of Boston), Tay, New Orleans, 29 days,
rith sngar, to master. Ship trinducted (or Boston), Tay, New Orleans, 29 days, with sngar, to master.
Ship Butland (of Boston), Ingraham, Boston, 4 days, in allast, to order, of Belfast), Gilmore, Liverpool, 40 days, with coal, to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Had light Wwinds coal, D. Waish, Carrellon of the passage.

k Venus (Meck), Permien, Cardiff, 52 days, with coal,
meh. Melneke & Wendt.

White Cardiff, 50 ncke & Wendt.

moderson (Br. of Arbroalh), White, Cardiff, 50
to Kunhardt & Go.
g (Pr), Schievelbein, Cardiff, 63 days, with days, with coal to Kunhardt & Go.

Bark Denstag (Pr.). Schievelbein, Cardiff, 63 days, with
coal to John G Dale.

Bark Vising (Br., of Sunderland), Wiggins, Sunderland,
65 days, with coal to Arkell, Hurst & Co.

Bark Crown (Br. of Jersey). Lacroix, Jersey, Aug 14. In
bailast, to Mark Mindelick. 12th inst. off Georges Shoals,
spoke Br brig Viking, from Sunderland for New York.

Bark H D Brookman, Cheeney, Greanock, 44 days, with
coal to H D Brookman & Co.; Sth Inst. off Georges, spoke
Br ship Lones ster, from Nowport, Eng, for Philadelphia.

Bark Obtorne (Br. of Bristol). Stan per, Leith, 30 days, in
bailast, to Arke I, Hurst & Co.

Bark Cabol, of Picton N S, McGregor, Dublin, 34 days, ballast to Master. Been 14 days W of Sable Island, with light
SW and W winds and calms.

Bark Leviope, (Br.) of Hartlepool, Fatter Hamburg, 60 days,
mds- and 509 passengers, to R Shoman & Edge. Had 3 deaths
(infanty). July 20 G Kulper, scaman, of Germany, fell overboard and was lost.

Burk Stella (Brun), Riche, Bremen, 39 days, with molse
and 2509 passengers, to H Koop, Sept 12, 09 Georges Shoal,
spoke Br bark "Vobery," from Londondery for New York.

Bark Fanny Hamilton, Wass, Marseillos, 42 days, with

master. letron (of Boston), Witham, Buenos Ayres, July 23. 25, &c, to H S Vining & Co. ensington (Br), Corning, Yarmouth, NS, 5 days, in ster. aark Guerilla, Commander Pearce, Beaufort, Sailed in company with gunbaat Mystic. For the set off Wilmington, NC, and steamer John Col Frort Royal.

(of Pangor), Loud, Liverpool, July 20, al, to R l' Buck & Co. Sth inst, lat 45 3t, lon 62, spoke Caroline, from Liverpool for New York.

Carl (Prus), Evert, Cardiff, 41 days, with coal, to Meincke & Wendt.

Meincke & Wendt.
Imogene. Ayres, Gadiz, 38 days mase to Tupper &
Aug 18, lat 38,03 lon 39,05, spoke brig Lagrange,
uenos Ayres for Antwerp.
Minnie Schlüfer, Cosanaulon, Tarragona. July 28, and
ar Aug 18, with wool, liquorice, &c. to Gomes, Wallis ig Angostura (Brem), Losekann, Augostura Aug 16, and tver Žul, with hidea. &c. to B Pavenstedt & Co. g Poeriese (Br, of Helifax), Maxvell, Cow Bay, CB, 13 , with coal, to James Hunter & Co. t Eurus, Parsous, Cow Bay, CB, 14 days, with coal, to

Brit Burlis, rarsons, low bay, CB, 12 days, with coal, to indicate the property of the propert

Schr Vintage, Chai-wick, Albany fer Boston.

Schr Vintage, Chai-wick, Albany fer Boston.

Schamer Virginia (U S transport), Bander, Washington, © bouns, in ballant, to D D Tompkins.

Sicamor Oriote (U S transport), Gates, Fortress Monroe, Stansort Thames (U S tension).

Sicamor Ratrian, Slover, Trentos.

Steamor Petrel, Young, Providence.

One ship, unknown.

Miscellameous.
Suir Caas Hill, Percival, from Boston for Philadelphia
alled 13th inst and got ashore same day between Long Island and Mix Mate.

Be Sury John Gray, Calder (sugar and molasses), from
Trinidad for Greenock, put into St Thomas 24th nit in a
leaky condition, having touched the bar.

Be Schr Farry Lee, Pitzinger, from St Kitts for Turks
Islands, in ballast, put into St Thomas 25th uit leaking, having touched the bar the west eat of St Croix. The following table gives a summary of the ressels in the arbors of New York, Boston, Baltimore, Charleston, Savan, ask, New Orleans and Galveston, at the latest accounts from sak of those porta:—

(and received bread and water), Sept 9, lat 37 57, ion 70 49.

Foreign Ports.

AUX CAYES, Aug 23.—No Am vessel in port.

AUMOSTORA, Aug 16.—In port bark Atmosta, hence, just

arr; Hamburg brig Pauline, for NYork 8 days.

BURKOS AYRES, July 23.—In port ships Jas Nesmith, Watta,

from Portland, for Antwern in about 14 days; Nessenger,

Ropper, from Cadif for Antwerp, not discharged; schrs 8/4

ney Price, Godfrey, for NYork tew days; Alba, Stacey, for

London, discharged. ney Frice, Godirey, for Niork Iew Gays, Alba, Stacey, for London, dist. Coll. July 20—In port ship Eastern Queen Holbrook, from Shields for Caicutta, to said seou; bark Contest, Allen, from Baitimore, arr 16th, disg; brig Walter Howes, Amesbury, from Boaton, arr 16th, Cark Hatties, Aug 29—in port brig Aliavels, Reed, for Boston e days, such John Elliott, Wood, for do 10. Govartes, Aug 28—in port brig Foster, Griffin, for St Mass to load for Boston.
Post Paix, Aug 31—No Am vessel in port.
St TROMAS, Aug 36—Art bark aliva, Durie, NYork.
American Fosts.

Alexandria, Sept.—In port brig New Bra, Ushes, of

PORTPAIX, August-Arr bark liva, Durle, NYORk.

Athersteam Forts.

Allexandria, Sept S.-In port brig New Bra, Ushes, of and from Providence via Yorztown.

BOSTON, Sept 13, AM-Arr ship Geo Raynes, Batchelder, Vsiencia; berk Andrew Carney, Mayo, Smyrna; brig Howans, Means, Georgetown, DC, Sachra Benhantress, Deveroux, Caps Town, CGH; Joseph Nickerson, Gaze, Cape Hayten; Hugh W. Free, Phillips, Aux Cayes; Thomas Wollward, Weish, Port Patx; Amelia C. Reeves, Lake, Finishel-phia; Madagas arr, Moore, Rondoutt, Roan, Perry, and L. Dyer, Jamison, etc. Annie J. Russell. Hodges, Nyok. Telegraphost, bark Hadley, from Baltimore, Cit ship Fanny Fern (Br), Cann, Nyork, brigs Kenneth (Br), Murphy, St. Telegraphost, Samuel Cook, Dyer, Jeremic; Emma, Baker, Philadelphia; schra Knight, Gage, and H. N. Farnham, Fuller, dog, Albrine, Bray, Jersey City, Sid ship Chas Hill, but got as shore between Long Island and Nix Mate, bark S. W. Hothrook.

BALTIMORE, Sand 12—Cd ship, Albert, Gremb, Klamp, Laverpool, Banshee, K.em. Nyork, Serbs Courier, Hopkins, Boston; Lookout, Thornton, Provience; Louic, Taylor, New Callengerrown, DC, Sent 9—Sid sehr Joe P. Oske, Ends. OBORGETOWN, DC, Sept & Sid sehr Jos P Cake, Ends.

haps heavy enough to counterweigh the excess of our mercantile exports over our mercantile imports. The following are the trade tables for the week and since January 1:-For the Week. 1340. 1861, 1892.
Dry goods...... \$2.005,729 396.689 1,441,481 General morch/disc. 2,151,353 1,983,528 1,907,661

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SUNDAY, Sept. 14, 1862.

Total for the week \$4,147,087 2,385,215 Previously reported 162,831,738 95,678,189 Siuce Jan. 1 \$173,988,825 98,063,397 125,079,000 EXPORTS OF PRODUCE AND MERCHANDIST.
1860. 1561.
For the week.... \$2.173.400 2,033.851 9
Previously reported 60,456.915 80,696,978 91 91,827,30 Since Jan. 1 \$62.630,375 88,730,829 For the week. \$1.198,893 73,859 Presionally reported 39,806,118 6,327,660

Since Jan.1.... \$40,805,011 6,401,419 42,441.050 The bank statement which was made last Monday showed a specie average of \$36,138,928, being an increase of \$497,494; a deposits average of \$142,863,036, an increase of \$601,295; and a loans average of \$158,435,859, an increase of \$157,307. The statement which will be published to-morrow will probably show a large increase in deposits and an increase in both specie and loans. deposits have increased between three and four millions during the week. Possibly the scare which has prevailed in Pennsylvania, and which has induced the banks in Harrisburg, York, &c., to send their specie and their assets to this city for safety, may have contributed to swell our bank deposits. Some money has come here from Philadelphia likewise. This is not the place to dis cuss the question whether there was any necessity to transmit Pennsylvania funds to New York for safety. It is a question which can be much better decided in that State than here But the fact that the banks of several of the large cities of Pennsylvania have felt that their own sa ety required the transmission of their assets to this city for protection, furnishes a powerful argument in favor of the establishment of a branch mint here. In the event of the capture of Philadelphia by the rebels, the United States Mint and the bullion contained therein would be in a position of no slight peril. The treasure, the coin and the dies might, perhaps, be hurried off to New York, as the Harrisburg and York Bank specie and assets have been, and, if they escaped raids by Stuart's cavalry on the way, they might reach this refuge in safety, and nothing might be lost except time and trouble. Still, the United States Mint ought not to be a peripatetic institution. It should be located mewhere out of harm's way. We notice that the civic authorities of Philadelphia feel so little confidence in their own ability to defend themselves that they have sent at least a part of their municipal archives to this city. A proper regard for the public good would have led them to bestow their first care upon the United States specie and coin which are entrusted to their keeping, and to think of their city records afterward. If the rebels should take Philadelphia, and recruit their beggared exchequer with the spoils of the United States Mint, a heavy responsibility will rest upon Mr. Thaddeus Stevens and the other members of Congress who prevented the establishment of a branch mint at New York.

Money, which was worth 5 per cent on call v week ago, closed yesterday in good supply at 4. There never has been any want of money, as the plethoric bank deposits and the condition of trade demonstrate clearly enough. The recent advance in the rate of interest from 4 to 5 per cent, and the subsequent decline, were simply evidences of Pope's battles and his retreat to Washington, foilowed by the rebel invasion of Maryland, which caused the rate of interest to advance, in conse. quence of the withdrawal of money from use by frightened capitalists. In like manner it was the reinstatement of McClellan at the head of the army, and his movements against the enemy, which restored confidence and once more caused the rate of interest to fall. One principle with regard to the course of the money market can safely be relied upon: money cannot per nanently rule at a high rate of interest until the war ends, and commerce once more claims the capital which belongs to it. Panics may create temporary disturbances in the money market by frightening timid people into calling in their loans, but these disturbances must necessarily be of brief duration. Wall street gets accustomed to everything in time. A rebel invasion of Maryland has no more lasting influence upon the market to-day than the capture of a picket guard would have had a year ago. Certificates of indebtedness are selling freely at 983/4; mercantile paper of the highest grade, 5 a 6; demand notes, 1101/4. A sudden inquiry for these notes has lately sprung up, and the price has advanced 11/4 per cent in a week. Large amounts are being hoarded for Custom Foreign exchange rose last week to 130% a

131 for bankers' bills on London. A small business was done at 1311/2 a %. Buyers are not quite ready to give 131, and most of the leading bankers decline to sell below that price. The ex port movement is active and produce bills are not scarce; but the importations prove heavier than was expected. Gold rose at one time last weekon Friday-to 1191/2, but afterwards fell off, and closed yesterday at 118% a 118%. The rebel movement in Maryland gives strength to the bull movement in gold. Secession sympathizers predict that when Lee takes the capital, which they expect him to do at an early day, gold will sell in our market at 150. It is certain that if the campaign terminates differently, and McClellan beats the rebels, it will be hard work to keep the price of specie anywhere near its present point.

The following table shows the course of the

Stocks are higher than they were a week ago,

but there is very little activity in the market. The public at large are generally mere spectators of events, and have ceased, for the time at all events, to take an active part in the operations of the Stock Exchange. Military successes, would again bring them into the market as bugers of stocks; but reverses would, at least to the same extent, occasion sales. In some respect,s the firmness of secont. Providence.

PORTIAND Septils—Arg brig it it McGlivery, Crockett. | Curities is very surprising. A rebel army of un-

ing whose purposes nothing has been ascertained, except that they are hostile and desperate—is excamped on Northern soil, within two days' march of the national capital, and in dangerous proximity to two of the great commercial cities of the North.

If any experienced Wall street authority had been asked six months ago what would be the effect of such a state of affairs upon the stock market, the answer would have been simply a frightfu panie. Under less alarming circumstances United States accurities fell to twenty discount. British and French funds, under the pressure of less for midable danger, declined to nearly fifty cents on the dollar. Yet United States sixes have been maintained throughout the week within a fraction of par, and railway stocks have advanced. There are various theories affoat to account for this strange anomaly. One of them credits Wall street with an increased share of patriotism and courage, and argues that defeat and disaster have lost their terrors for operators in stocks. Another is based upon the belief that the rebel advance into Maryland was a matter of necessity, not of choice, with the rebels, and that it must result ruinously for them. A third considers paper money the true secret of the firmness of the stock market. Of this latter theory it may be stated that the volume of money affort at present is really less than it was a couple of years ago, and that, notwithstanding the premium at which gold stands, there is no indication outside of the stock market of any inflation of prices consequent upon a depreciation of paper currency. That paper money is not redundant is evidenced by the fact that conversions of currency have almost ceased, though 5.20 bonds are worth nearly par. If currency were supera-bundant, or if people were generally afraid of its depreciation, or of further excessive issues, it would be rapidly converted into bonds bearing interest at six per cent, payable in specie. No one seems anxious to convert. On the contrary, currency is scarcer than it has been at any time since the war began. Bank notes issued by country banks in this State and in the neighboring States of Connecticut and New Jersey are now classed as "bankable," and are gladly received by those who, under the old regime, made a point of receiving nothing but city bills or gold. It is perfectly certain that no one is buying stocks for the sake of getting rid of currency. If the firmness of the stock market is due to Mr. Chase's financial policy, it must be due rather to a popular expectation of what that pelicy may cause hereafter than to any actual effects which it has yet produced. There are many operators in Wall street who, looking to the actual condition of affairs in Maryland, Virginia and the West, and to the financial necessities of the government, are disposed to pursue a prudent course for the present, and to deal very moderately in the fancy stocks of the day. Good railway bonds, amply secured, command high prices and deserve approval as investments; but railway shares, notwithstanding the large earnings of the roads, appear to be more popular with the street operators than with the public. It should never be forgotten that all these securities, like all the other property in the country, are bound and liable for every dollar of the national debt.

certain strength—flushed with victory, and respect

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SATURDAY, Sept. 13-6 P. M.
Ashes.—Small sales of pots were made at \$6 87 %, and of pearls at \$7 25. Within two or three days 500 bbls. of Montreal pots have been sold at p. t.

BREADSTUFFE. Flour-The market was steady for most descriptions, but closed dull and rather easier for common State and Western, while other descriptions were firm and better. The sales of all kinds were moderate, and chieffy to the domestic trade. The transactions embraced about 16,000 bbls., most to the domestic trade-part, it wes said, to go to Baltimor-eclosing within the following range

of quotations:-

-Capadian flour was held with firmness, while the sales Ombraced about 800 bbls.. closing within the range of the above quotations. Southern flour was rather better, ospecially the higher class of brands, with sales of 1,800 bbs. within the range of the above quetations. Rye four was steady at the above prices, with sales of 200 bbls. Corn meal was heavy at our figures, with limited sales of Jersey and Brandywine. Wheat opened with some degree of firmness, but the firmness in freights and ty to receive private a some descriptions rather easier, while sales were active red Western, \$1 27 a \$1 29 for amber do. (the latter figure for choice), and \$1 36 a \$1 38 for amber do., \$1 46 a \$1 50 for prime white Michigan, and \$1 45 for ordinary to fair Kentucky. Corn was steady and in good request at the opening, but closed heavy, though without change in prices. The sales footed up about 95,000- bushels, at 44c. a 54c. for hot and warm, 55c. a 55c. for shipment East, and at 55c. for sound Western mixed, and choice do. It is made to the state. It is a small to of extra at 65c. Rye was quiet but firm, at 78c. a 84c. for Western and State. Barley was dull and nominal Parley malt was scarce and firmly held at \$1.10. Oats were is good request and prices from, with sales of Western and Canadian, at 50 a. 55c, the latter figure for prime to choice to fair Kentucky. Corn was steady and in good reques

Re was quet but thin, at 100 a 000. To whose ern and State. Barley was dult and nominal Parley malt was scarce and firmly hold at \$1 10. Onto were in good request and prees the prime to choice

Corver.—The market was steady, while mise were infinited, and prices unchanged.

Corrow.—The market was less buoyant, it being the limited, and prices unchanged.

Corrow.—The market was less buoyant, it being the last day of the week but few spinners were in fown. The sales embraced about 1,000 bales on the basis of 51c. for middling uplands small lots early in the day were reported at a trifle higher.

Faxonre were timer, but not active. To Liverpool some 56,000 to 60,000 boshels of wheat were engaged in bulk and ship's bags; at 154. a. 152.d. At the close 153d, was demended by shipowners. Floor was at 3s. 103d, at as asked, and 120 boxes boom at 38s. To London 13,000 bushels of wheat were engaged at 16d, in ship's bags. Flour was at 4s. 6d asked; to Glasgow 30,600 bushels of wheat were engaged at 15d, as in bulk.

First.—Dry cod was in fair demand, and in the assesse of receipts of moment prices were first, with asked of receipts of moment prices were first, with asked of receipts of moment prices were first, with asked for comment offset. Mackerel were in ateasy request, while prices were unchanged. Smoked herring were in command, with sales from vessel at 30c. and 20c., for acaded and No. 1. New saimon sold at \$15 0 a.\$16. 75.

FRUIT.—Owing to unfavorable prospects of the grape crop in Southern Spain the market for raisine was higher, while prices had an upward tendency. Sales of layers were making at \$3 45 a \$5.50, and of buuch as \$2.25, a \$3.55, four months.

GENNY CLOTH.—A sale of 300 bales was made within a day or two past at 11c, cach.

HAW—Old North river was scarce and in good request, with a fair or ship and the sales of moment were reported. An assess of moment were reported. However, and any of the sales of the sales while prices were unchanged. The stock embraced 356,000, against 469,000 at the same time l

97c. a \$1.

Fravisors.—Pork.—The market was heavy and less ab-tive. The sales conbraced about 475 bbls. at \$11 62%, and prime at \$10 a \$10 12%. Deer was heavy and sales imited to 130 bbls. at \$13 a \$15 50 for plain mess, and at \$14 25 a \$14 50 for extra. Cut means were in light